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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1873. NO. 149.

FIRST EDITION.

XLII CONGRESS.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

Both Houses Hard at Work.

The Appropriation Bills Nearly All Disposed Of.

Increase of Salaries Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to print ten thousand copies of the testimony before the Poland committee.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to establish a Military Prison. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to relieve Treasurer Spinner from the responsibility for defalcations of subordinates. Passed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented the credentials of Mr. Ingalls, Senator elect from Kansas, and Mr. CRAGIN those of Mr. Wadleigh.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill. The amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. STEWART called up the House substitute for the Senate bill relating to the sale of vacant coal lands. Passed.

A communication was presented from members of the Legislature of South Carolina against the admission of Patterson to the Senate; also a dispatch addressed to the Governor of Louisiana announcing the election of McMillen as Senator.

Messrs. Butler, Peters and Potter, committee from the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and Mr. BUTLER said:

Mr. President: In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, this committee of the House appear at the bar of the Senate of the United States and do impeach Mark W. Delahay, District Judge of the United States Court for the District of Kansas, in the name of the House of Representatives of all the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we do further acquaint the Senate, by order of the House, that the House in due time will furnish particular articles against said Delahay, and make good the same, and the committee is further charged by the House to demand of the Senate that they will take order for the appearance of Mark W. Delahay as said Judge to answer to the same.

The presiding officer, Mr. ANTHONY—The Senate will take order in the premises, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

Mr. WEST did not object to the McMillin credentials, when it was announced had been forwarded, But he objected to this irregular ratification.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it might be received as a petition.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it ought to be received. Mr. EDMUNDS said that the dispatch was merely the announcement that McMillen had been elected by a mob Legislature. He thought it had no business here.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay the communication on the table. Agreed to.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was concurred in.

Mr. WEST offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Messrs. Ray and McMullin, of Louisiana, full compensation and mileage from the time they claim to have been elected, until March 4th, 1873. Referred to Committee on Elections.

The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Vickers and Thurman, from Select Committee to investigate the charges against Pomeroy, submitted reports.

Recess taken at five o'clock till seven.

Evening Session.—On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Japan Indemnity bill and asked for a Committee of Conference, and Messrs. Schurz, Hamlin and Stewart were appointed such committee.

Mr. SCHURZ presented the memorial from Wm. L. McMillan, announcing his election as Senator from Louisiana, and announcing that his credentials are on the way, and asking the Senate to take notice of the fact of his election.

Then the Senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from Committee of Conference on the Geneva award bill submitted a report. He stated that after a full and free conference the representatives of the Senate were unable to agree with those of the House of Representatives. The committees of the two Houses fully agree as to the fact that actual losses ought to be paid, but disagreed as to the class of losses and as to the war premium. On this point the House conference would come to no agreement that the Senate conferees thought they could be justified in accepting. Therefore, they concluded that the best thing now would be to invest the money in five per cent. registered bonds of the United States, to be held subject to the future action of Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Then the sufferers are to get nothing.

Mr. EDMUNDS—No, the committee were unable to agree, and being unable to agree they only postponed the distribution until next session. They put the money in the Treasury of the United States, and invest it so that it will be drawing interest until the proper distribution can be made.

Mr. TRUMBULL—That is a very fortunate thing for the United States, but rather an unfortunate thing for those who have lost their vessels and their goods.

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The report was then concurred in.

The Deficiency bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate was prepared to receive articles of impeachment against Judge Delahay whenever the House was ready to present them.

Mr. MORRILL of Maine, submitted the conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions to report back all relating to salaries except as the increase of the President's salary. The point being made that the motion to recommit with instructions was not in order, the Chair overruled the point of order, and the appeal was taken and the decision of the Chair was overruled by a vote of 47 to 11.

Mr. EDMUNDS called the attention of the Senate to the fact that this amendment increasing salaries would operate retrospectively, and appropriate $1,500,000 out of the Treasury to pay members of Congress for the past two years. The amendment had originally been put in the form (through inadvertence I suppose) but it ought to be corrected.

Mr. CARPENTER said that if the next Congress ought to have increased pay, then it was evident that Congress must have had too little.

The motion to recommit was lost—ayes 24, nays 40. The report of the Conference Committee was then concurred in as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Tex.; Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill, Me.; Norton, Pease, Pool, Ramsey, Robertson, Ross, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and West—Total 36.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Michigan; Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Maryland; Hamlin, Howe, Kelley, Morrill, Vermont; Johnston, Lutz, Hamlin, Nesmith, Oglesby, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Thurman, Windom and Wright. Total, 37.

Mr. PATTERSON rose to a question of privilege, and said:

Mr. President—I happened to be absent on Saturday when the chairman of the Select Committee (Mr. Morrill, of Maine,) called up the report which he had previously made to the Senate, or I should have asked for its consideration at that time. I now, sir, notwithstanding the hour of adjournment, deem it to be my privilege and my duty to ask that that subject may be taken up and considered.

Mr. CARPENTER suggested that, although Mr. Patterson would not be a member of the Senate after the 4th of March, yet the matter having been brought before the Senate after that time, by a resolution, it was considered mainly and exclusively his.

Mr. HAMLIN and Mr. THURMAN agreed with Mr. Carpenter that the subject could not be considered now, and that it might be well to refer it to the Senate at the extra session.

Mr. PATTERSON then withdrew his motion.

The Senate was yet in session at 3:00 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 9 A. M. in continuation of Saturday's session.

A bill was past appropriating $100,000 for a government building at Lynchburg, Va.

Mr. RICHARD, from the House committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to refund internal revenue tax or import duty to persons possessing tobacco, in the hands of Mr. Sykes, of Liverpool, imported prior to the 23d of November, 1868. Passed.

Mr. PETERSON, from the House committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill authorizing the entry of one hundred and sixty acres of land by settlers in tracts of not less than one hundred and twenty acres by associations, at the rate of ten dollars per acre, where the road is not within fifteen miles of a completed railroad, and twenty dollars per acre where it is.

Messrs. Conger, Lynch and Sheldon were appointed as the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. KERR, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of owners of land sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States, on the repayment of the net proceeds of sales, after payments to citizens. Agreed to. Reported, &c., Passed.

Mr. SARGENT made a report from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Senate amendment had increased the appropriations by about $6,000,000, but the Conference Committee on doing so reduced these appropriations by $1,300,000. Among the items thus cut out were $200,000 for interest on the claim of the Chickasaws; $235,000 for the further improvement of the Capitol grounds; $500,000 for the new State Department building; $250,000 for the reduction of the Washington debt; for telegraph lines; and $600,000 for expenditures in regard to the national bank notes.

After a running and confused discussion over the appropriations for the District of Columbia and over the amendment in regard to the national bank notes,

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, made a vehement speech against the conference report. He declared that all the corrupt schemes having a prospect of passage, were put in the general appropriation bill in the Senate, and then, without even being read in the House, they were sent to a Conference Committee and there fixed up, so that by this Sundry Civil Appropriation bill there was but one vote to be taken from members in a way Congress has been long of. The Committee of Ways and Means could not to-day reduce the tariff on the necessaries because Congress had already appropriated this session nine millions more than the most extravagant estimates had called for, and the people already understood that excess would reach twenty millions.

Mr. VOORHEES defended the appropriations for the improvement of Washington. He questioned the propriety of Mr. Beck's introducing all the schemes which could not pass the House were laid over to the disreputable body known as the Senate.

Mr. BECK justified his former remark, and declared that the House was a more honest body to-day than the Senate.

After further discussion the conference report was agreed to.

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Mr. CLARKE made a conference report on the bill for a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock. Agreed to.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, Mr. Peters and Mr. Potter were appointed a committee to present the Senate articles of impeachment against Judge Delahay, of Kansas.

Mr. PALMER made a conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Business on the Speaker's table was taken up, and the House Senate amendments to House bills were agreed to: Construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis; payment of claims allowed by Commissioners of Southern claims; to prevent cruelty to animals in transit; act establishing a Department of Justice.

The Senate amendments to House bill for the payment to Japan, from indemnity fund, the sum due on account of scale for lands and buildings, occupied by diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States, was rejected, and referred to a Committee of Conference.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to remove the political and legal disabilities of William Smith, of Fauquier county, Va. ("Extra Billy"), was agreed to.

Mr. DICKEY made a report on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. COBURN, one of the House conferees, said that he had agreed to the report except as to one point in it, and that was the item appropriating $200,000 for two military forts on the projected Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DICKEY explained the report, and stated that the establishment of these military posts was recommended by the Secretary of War and General Sherman. The report was agreed to.

The House then resumed the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendment to the House bill in regard to sale of public lands. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill amendatory of last tariff act. One of the amendments struck out the duty of thirty-five per cent on maccaroni or vermicelli.

Mr. COX moved to concur in that amendment. Negatived.

All the amendments were rejected and referred to Conference Committee.

The Senate amendment to the House bill removing disabilities of Sheldon M. Leake, Virginia. Agreed to.

The House amendment to the Senate bill for the further amendment of agricultural colleges with request of the Senate for Conference Committee. The request was refused and the bill remains on the table.

Senate bill authorizing mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico, between New Orleans and Mexican ports. Laid on the table.

Mr. GARFIELD made a conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill. The amendment in regard to salaries, to take effect after the fourth of March, 1873, is as follows: President of the United States to receive $50,000; Vice President $ 0,000; Chief Justice of Supreme Court $10,500; Justice of Supreme Court $10,000; Cabinet officers $10,000; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, State and Interior Departments, $6,000; Speaker of House, after present Congress, $10,000; Senators, Representatives and Delegates, including present Congress, $7,500, in lieu of all pay and allowances, except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel, for each session. In regard to the Pacific Railroad, the Senate amendment known as the Edmunds amendment, which directs the withholding of government charges for transportation, is retained, and so is the House amendment known as the Wilson amendment, which directs suits for the restitution of overcharges by the Credit Mobilier in constructing the road. The previous question on the adoption of the report was seconded and the main question ordered—Yeas 103, nays 84.

Mr. GARFIELD having explained the points of the report, Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the salary appropriations, particularly in view of the rejection of the amendment increasing the pay of female clerks in the Departments from $900 to $1,200. The country had had Lincoln for four years at $25,000 per annum, when gold was sometimes 250 per cent., and Grant had had the same during his term. Every President saved money in office. It seemed more were attached to the office emoluments in the way of residence, and Cervera, etc., the money value of which was at least $50,000 a year. He hated to see the Republican party committing wreck itself and country by voting with dishonor by a thing which shamed the Credit Mobilier and everything else that was corrupt which had taken place in this Congress or any other Congress of which he had been a member. It appeared to the neighborhood and to the people of justice of members of the House to vote down the report.

Mr. NIBLACK also opposed the report. He thought it unseemly to raise the salaries as proposed. Congress was already laboring under the temporary depression in the public mind, and the events of the last few months had not been favorable to Congress in public estimation. The business of the country was very much depressed. In view of all the circumstances he was opposed to the report, and he would oppose it to the extent of defeating the bill and reconsidering an extra session.

Mr. RANDALL sustained the report. He asked whether it was not more manly to vote openly for this increase than for a member to take the money in a demaged cal strain and then go to the Treasury and claim the increased pay?

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether it was manly to refuse to increase the pay of female clerks and then to vote for this increase to members?

Mr. RANDALL assented to the idea that the pay of female clerks should be increased, and he and his associates had contended for it for one long hour in committee, but the Senate conferees had decided that they would not go into any conference, and Messrs. Schurz, Hamlin and Stewart were appointed such committee.

Mr. SCHULTZ presented the memorial from Wm. L. McMillan, announcing his election as Senator from Louisiana, and announcing that his credentials are on the way, and asking the Senate to take notice of the fact of his election.

Then the House resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

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The Senate amendment to the House bill to re-

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Local Option Supplement Passed by the House.

Bills Reported and Introduced in the House for Reduction of Fare to Five Cents on Pittsburgh Passenger Railways—For the Repeal of Prohibitory Laws in Certain Townships in Allegheny County.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were reported from committees as follows:

Act to prevent horses, cattle and swine from running at large in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Latrobe Water and Gas Company.

Incorporating the Loyalhanna Railroad Company.

Act for the relief of Somerset.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Smith—To incorporate the American Land Company of Fayette county.

Mr. Bowman—To regulate the practice of medicine in Butler county.

Mr. McCormick—To reduce the fare to five cents on the Citizen's Passenger Railway of Pittsburgh; also, to give notaries the same fees for process as in Philadelphia; also, to incorporate the Hibernia Deposit Savings bank of Pittsburgh; also, to incorporate the Allegheny City and McKee's Rocks Bridge Company; also, to provide for additional representation in the Common Council of Pittsburgh; also, to incorporate the Hope Sick Relief of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wainwright—To repeal prohibitory laws in certain boroughs and townships in Allegheny county.

Mr. Young—Supplement to Little Saw Mill Run Railway, to extend the same.

Mr. Ballentine—To create the office of Inspector of Oil for Allegheny county; also, supplement to General Road law of Allegheny county.

Mr. Newmeyer—To incorporate the Fidelity Trust Company; also, to provide for the grading and curbing of Stanton avenue, from Hiland to Butler avenue; enlarging the rights and privileges of married women.

Mr. Ramsey—To incorporate the Grand Central Railroad Company; also, to reduce the fare on the Manchester Passenger Railway.

Mr. Walter—To enlarge the borough of Bier.

Mr. Latta—To incorporate the Unity Railroad Company of Westmoreland county.

Mr. Mahon—Supplement to Relief bill, which provides that the State shall pay the interest on the claims which have been passed and reported on favorably by the Commissioners.

The Local Option Bill Passed.

The regular orders having been exhausted, at half-past ten Mr. Mahon got the floor and called up the Local Option bill.

Twenty voices cried, "Adjourn." "Move we adjourn." Not agreed to—Nays 65, yeas 23. Several bills, which had been laid over on third reading, were ahead of the Local Option bill, but a few moments sufficed to put them out of the way.

At eleven o'clock, the galleries being crowded with ladies and every available space of the floor filled, the House was brought face to face with the "Little Joker." Mr. McCormick tackled it with an amendment, but it was voted down. Then Mr. Wainwright tried to postpone the application of the bill to Allegheny county for one year, to give the liquor men time to dispose of their stock. It was taking the liquor men at a great disadvantage; they had invested largely, and to shut off on three weeks' notice was an injustice. Mr. McCormick rallied to the support of Wainwright, and warmed up on the injustice of this matter. Mr. Ramsey objected and the amendment was lost. Mr. Hancock moved to include Philadelphia, which was done. Mr. McCormick offered an amendment to prevent druggists from allowing liquors in the rooms of their establishments. Not agreed to. The final passage was then demanded, and a vote of sixty-five in favor to twenty-five against recorded the temperance triumph.

At 12:30 the House adjourned.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATE.

List of the Members—Their Politics, Ages and Nativities.

The following interesting facts concerning the Senate of the United States of the Forty-third Congress, which, in compliance with the Presidential proclamation, met in the Senate Chamber in Washington to-day, is taken from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, whose term as Vice President begins to-day, will preside. As will be seen by the following list the administration members (in Roman) number 44, and the Liberals (*in italics*) 28. vacancies 2. The figures indicates the year in which the Senator's term expires, and an (*) denotes that he is a new member.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
1877.	*George Goldthwaite,*	1877.	*James L. Alcorn,*
1879.	*G. E. Spencer.*	1875.	*J. M. Stone.*
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
1877.	Powell Clayton.	1875.	*Lewis V. Bogy.*
1879.	*Stephen W. Dorsey.*	1875.	*Carl Schurz.*
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
1875.	*Eugene Casserly.*	1877.	P. W. Hitchcock.
1879.	*A. A. Sargent.*	1879.	*Aaron A. Sargent.*
DELAWARE.		NEVADA.	
1875.	*T. Francis Bayard.*	1875.	*John P. Jones.*
1877.	*Eli Saulsbury.*	1879.	Wm. M. Stewart.
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1875.	W. A. Buckingham.	1879.	*B. Wadleigh.*
1879.	*Orris Ferry.*	1877.	*Aaron H. Cragin.*
FLORIDA.		NEW JERSEY.	
1875.	Abijah Gilbert.	1877.	*Theodore F. Randolph.*
1879.	*Simon B. Conover.*	1875.	*John P. Stockton.*
GEORGIA.		NEW YORK.	
1877.	*T. Manson Norwood.*	1879.	Roscoe Conkling.
1879.	*John B. Gordon.*	1875.	*Francis Kernan.*
ILLINOIS.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1877.	John A. Logan.	1879.	*T. S. Merrimon.*
1879.	*Richard J. Oglesby.*	1877.	*Matt. W. Ransom.*
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
1879.	Oliver P. Morton.	1873.	John Sherman.
1875.	*Daniel D. Pratt.*	1875.	*Allen G. Thurman.*
IOWA.		OREGON.	
1879.	William B. Allison.	1879.	*John H. Mitchell.*
1877.	*George G. Wright.*	1877.	*James K. Kelly.*
KANSAS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1873.	*John J. Ingalls.*	1873.	Simon Cameron.
1877.	Alex. Caldwell.	1875.	*John Scott.*
KENTUCKY.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1877.	*Thos. C. McCreery.*	1877.	Henry B. Anthony.
1879.	*John W. Stevenson.*	1875.	*Wm. Sprague.*
LOUISIANA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1879.	*Wm. P. Kellogg.*	1879.	*M. C. Butler.*
1877.	J. Rodman West.	1877.	Thos. J. Robertson.
MAINE.		TENNESSEE.	
1877.	Lot M. Morrill.	1877.	*Henry Cooper.*
1875.	Hannibal Hamlin.	1875.	*Wm. G. Brownlow.*
MARYLAND.		TEXAS.	
1879.	*George R. Dennis.*	1877.	*M. C. Hamilton.*
1875.	*Wm. T. Hamilton.*	1875.	*J. W. Flanagan.*
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
1877.	*Vacancy.*	1879.	Justin S. Morrill.
1875.	*Charles Sumner.*	1875.	*George F. Edmunds.*
MICHIGAN.		VIRGINIA.	
1879.	Thomas W. Ferry.	1875.	*John W. Johnston.*
1875.	Zach. Chandler.	1877.	*Robert E. Withers.*
MINNESOTA.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
1877.	William Windom.	1877.	*Henry G. Davis.*
1875.	Alexander Ramsey.	1875.	Arthur L. Boreman.
WISCONSIN.			
1875.	M. Hale Carpenter.	1879.	Timothy O. Howe.

The seat of Senator G. F. Spencer, but the contested by George F. Spencer, but the United States authorities have recognized the Legislature by which Dr. Sykes was chosen. The College of Wigs of the Louisiana Legislature has elected Polonius B. S. Pinchback (negro), but his seat will be contested. The vacancy from Massachusetts will be filled on the 11th of March.

The oldest Senator will be Simon Cameron, born in 1799 and the two youngest Mr. Dorsey, born in 1841, and Mr. Conover, born in 1840. Cameron is the only Senator over seventy years of age. Between sixty and seventy are Messrs. Bogy, Brownlow, Buckingham, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Johnston of Texas; Morrill, of Vermont; Stevenson, Sumner and Thurman. Between fifty and sixty years of age are Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Cragin, Dennis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, of Maryland; Howe, Johnston, Jones, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Tipton, West and Wright. Between forty and fifty are Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Flanagan, Hamlin, Hill, Kernan, Lamar, Logan, Merrimon, Morrill, Me.; Pease, Pool, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Sykes, Wadleigh and Windom. Between the ages of thirty and forty are Messrs. Ames, Conover, Dorsey and Mitchell.

The nativities of the Senators are as follows: Messrs. Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Kelly, Mitchell, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Sprague, born in Pennsylvania; Brownlow, Flanagan, Johnston, Lewis, Stevenson and Thurman in Virginia; Conkling, Fenton, Gilbert, Hitchcock and Stewart in New York; Anthony, Hamlin, Howe, Lot M. Morrill and Pratt in Maine; Goldthwaite, Ingalls, Sargent and Sumner in Massachusetts; Allison, Sherman, Tipton and Windom in Ohio; Bayard, Saulsbury, Ogle, Dorsey, Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill in Vermont; Conover, Frelinghuysen and Stockton in New Jersey, Davis, Dennis and Hamilton in Maryland; Anthony and Sprague in Rhode Island; Orris S. Ferry and Buckingham in Connecticut; Bayard and Saulsbury in Delaware; Merrimon and Ransom in North Carolina; Gordon and Norwood in Georgia; Morgan C. Hamilton and Sykes in Alabama; Morton and Wright in Indiana; Alcorn and Logan in Illinois; Avery and Oglesby in Kentucky; Robertson in South Carolina; West in Louisiana; Thomas W. Ferry in Michigan; Bogy in Missouri, and Cooper in Tennessee; Casserly in Ireland; Schurz in Germany, and Jones in Wales.

Forty-six of the Senators are lawyers; four (Cameron, Jones, Dorsey and Patterson), are interested in railroads; four (M. C. Hamilton, McCreery, J. S. Morrill and Robertson), are farmers; three (Conover, Ingalls and Silver), are physicians; two (Anthony and Schurz), are journalists; two (Brownlow and Tipton), clergymen; Mr. Sprague is a manufacturer, Mr. Chandler is postmaster, Mr. Ames an army officer, Mr. Clayton a civil engineer, Mr. Jones, a miner; Mr. Pinckback, a waiter, and Messrs. Buckingham, Caldwell, Dennis, Ferry, Gilbert and Wadleigh, engaged in general business. All the rest are lawyers. Senators Alcorn, Gordon and Ransom were Generals in the Confederate army during the war. Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Clayton, Fenton, Hamlin, I. M. Morrill, Morton, Ramsey, Sprague, Oglesby and Stevenson, have in the past been Governors of their respective States.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE INAUGURATION.

GREAT CROWDS COMING.

THE CITY OVERFLOWING.

Duquesne Greys at Baltimore.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL

Aspirants to Office on Hand.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1873.

The Crowd Swelling.

The city has been rapidly filling up all day. Extra trains have been arriving from north, south and west, and were crowded with passengers, and military and civic organizations. The various receiving companies have been under arms, escorting the visiting military to their headquarters as they arrived. To-night the Washington Greys, State Fencibles and City Troops and the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, have reached here. The Duquesne Greys, of Pittsburgh, are at Baltimore, where they have secured quarters and will remain there to-night and arrive here early in the morning. The principal part of the day in the city was occupied in the decoration of the avenue and buildings was finished to-day, and the general effect produces quite a gala appearance.

The President to-day was completely overwhelmed with visitors desirous of paying their respects. He was necessarily prevented, in a great measure, from receiving all who called, as the proximity of the close of the session rendered his presence necessary in the signing of bills and keeping pace with the legislative business.

The Inaugural.

The President completed his inaugural address to-day. It will be characte

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

We are indebted to Hon. James S. Negley for documentary favors.

The Forty-second Congress expires at noon to-day. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

Light oils, or naphthas, greatly differ in their degree of volatility; while safety and efficiency in their manifold applications frequently depend on this quality. In order to secure consumers against deception, a large chemical establishment, in Brunswick, has divided these naphthas into five classes, ranging from a specific gravity of 0.65—0.75, and a boiling point from 104° to 338° F. The quality in every case is guaranteed, and the price conforms to it. By this means their economic and successful use is greatly facilitated. In view of the extensive employment of these derivatives of petroleum, the adoption of a fixed standard by which to judge their commercial value and their intrinsic applicability to the purposes required of them, is a matter of great importance. The plan would seem to be worthy of adoption in this country.

In France, also, the great, dark shadow that waits upon our own civilization, is troubling the land. Since the close of the Franco-Prussian war, drunkenness has been alarmingly prevalent, not only in Paris, but throughout the provinces, and the law-makers of that country have given the subject of its suppression much attention. A law has recently passed the Assembly which may in a measure check the evil. For brawling in the streets a fine of one dollar is imposed; but the penalty rises rapidly for the second, third and fourth offenses, going so high as two months' imprisonment, $150 fine, and a deprivation of civil rights for two years. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are imposed upon tavern keepers for selling spirits to drunkards and minors. The rural police are intrusted with the duty of carrying the law into effect.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the railroad case to which we made reference a few days ago, has led to the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to amend the law, declared unconstitutional by the Court. The measure limits passenger rates to three cents per mile, and prohibits unjust discrimination in freight charges between different localities. The first offense in violation of the law is punishment by a fine of $2,000; the second forfeits the charter. The former law forbade, under penalty of charter forfeiture, any discrimination in freight charges. The Constitution of the State directed the passage of a law forbidding "unjust" discrimination, and the Court held that the Legislature must confine its prohibitions within this constitutional limit. The law in question having been amended in accordance with this suggestion, the Supreme Court will undoubtedly uphold the statute.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature which provides that when any person applies to a commercial agency for information with respect to the credit, resources and character of a firm, and receives information upon which he gives the firm credit, which information proves to be incorrect, the agency shall be responsible for the loss sustained. This is on the ground that these agencies ought to be held to the same degree of responsibility as other business classes, who are answerable for damages arising in consequence of their ignorance or carelessness. A couple of years ago a flourishing St. Louis firm was nearly ruined by the grossly inaccurate estimate placed upon its solvency and standing by one of these agencies, and these is reason to believe that the interests of trade have in not a few instances been injured rather than promoted by the unwarrantable irresponsibility of some of the lesser of these institutions. Similar laws would not be out of place in all the States of the Union.

Some time ago we made mention of a movement on foot in Massachusetts and some other States, having for its object the limiting or fencing about of the power of municipalities to create debts. The subject, we observe, is beginning to engage the attention of thoughtful people in many other parts of the country. The New York Legislature has just passed a law making "the consent of the majority of the property" an obligatory precedent to any expenditure by which such property is to be affected, and last Saturday the Constitutional Commission of the same State recommended the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution limiting the power of municipalities to incur debts to the amount of ten per cent. of the assessed valuation. The total debt of the towns, villages and cities of that State amounts to the enormous sum of $214,299,176 58, the bonds issued being equal to ten and a half per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the entire State.

North Carolina proposes to have a Centennial of its own. The first declaration of Independence from the British crown was, as everybody is aware, promulgated at Charlotte, in that State, May 20, 1775, over twelve months before the Declaration of Independence on the part of the United Colonies took place. It is, therefore, proposed to celebrate the Centennial anniversary of the former declaration by an exhibition, at Charlotte, of the arts, products, resources and manufactures of the State. The Legislature has passed resolutions providing for the appointment of a Commission to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the Exhibition, and as soon as the preliminaries are arranged the Governor will issue a proclamation, setting forth the precise time at which it will be opened. It is not expected that the movement will in any wise interfere with the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, which does not take place until more than a year after the proposed Exhibition at Charlotte. The date is over two years off, yet, which affords ample time to make all necessary arrangements.

Somebody, with an unusually accurate knowledge of human nature, has finely declared that "the bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring." With equal truth he might have asserted that the cruelest are the cowardliest, the falsest are the fearing. For days and weeks the New York *World* persistently reiterated the accusation that the late Thaddeus Stevens received eighty thousand dollars from the Pacific railroads for the purpose of corruptly influencing his course as a member of Congress in their favor. We said, when the editors of that paper were summoned to Washington by the Wilson Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, to testify as to their knowledge concerning the truth of these charges, that there was not the slightest likelihood of their being able to make good their words. It appears, however, that they did not even go to Washington. Swift enough to defame the great dead who could not blast them from out of his grave, they cowered and shrank at once when challenged to the proof. One of them telegraphed to the committee that he was not the man they wanted, while the other feigned illness and peremptorily refused to admit to his presence the officer who bore the summons. A fit close to a foul act. Pluck and honesty go together. So do their opposites.

Opinions differ. Referring to the Commercial's outspoken hostility to the mischievous proposition to compel every voter in this State to number his ballot and write his name upon it, the *Post*, with that chronic unveracity which characterizes all its dealings with this paper, says we are "awfully vexed that the Convention should adopt any means to prevent fraudulent voting." We commend to the consideration of that journal the following remarks from another Democratic paper—the Indianapolis *Sentinel*—touching the same subject:

"Nothing short of going back to the old Kentucky viva voce system can be more reprehensible. Better it were for a man to put in two votes than that he be denied the sacred freedom of a secret ballot. There can no more be a true and unbiased choice by ballot when a record of individual votes is liable to exposure than there can be under the manipulations of repeaters and stuffers."

No denial of liberty can justify resort to scoundrelism. Hence we fearlessly repudiate the *Sentinel's* idea that "repeating" is under any circumstances excusable. The Commercial has not been schooled in the doctrines of Tweedism. Nevertheless the observations of the *Sentinel* contain much matter for profitable reflection on the part of the home organ of the Democracy, if it has the wit to perceive and the candor to apply their force.

Mr. Oakes Ames has found a eulogist, who shows that Ames is one of the greatest practical reformers of the age. It seems that he hates whisky and strong drink in general with admirable fervor and consistency, and has succeeded in banishing those evil liquids from the entire domain ruled by him, quite an extensive tract occupied by the dwellings and gardens of the men employed in his shovel-factory. A contemporary referring to this eulogy, thinks it a remarkable fact that nearly all the great rascals in Congress, whose mantle of virtue has lately been stripped off to the exposure of their nakedness, are zealous temperance men. Without either conceding or denying the alleged fact, we may point out the obvious truth that what are called temperance principles are held and recommended by thousands of Americans without any, even the slightest, reference to their moral quality as virtuous or vitious. Convinced themselves that strong drink is injurious to health and energy, and interferes seriously with the mere worldly success of those who indulge in its use, they abstain from it and advise others to do likewise. And they may not fancy that there is any virtue in the matter. Indeed, their motives may be entirely selfish, and therefore, though capable of self restraint as regards strong drink, they may be quite incapable of resisting temptation in other forms. Others, again, finding themselves looked upon as universally virtuous because they are temperate in the narrow technical sense which the word has in recent times acquired, may plume themselves on their total abstinence, and verily the venerable couplet—

Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to.

But in both cases, virtue in any elevated sense of the term may be quite out of the question.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN CUBA.

While there are countless rumors and conjectures of fact and opinion concerning American relations with Cuba resulting from the late revolution in Spain, there is a painful lack of exact information and definite ideas on the subject. Senator Schurz, who is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, in a late letter to his paper, the *Westliche Post*, makes some statements which are, no doubt, founded on a careful consideration of the subject, and may be worthy of attention. Among the possible effects of the "peaceful Spanish revolution" Senator Schurz perceives peculiar complications with the United States. He refers to the fact that, heretofore while the government at Madrid has been very prompt in recognizing the justice of claims for indemnity made by the American government in consequence of the seizure and sequestration of the property of American citizens in Cuba by the local authorities, there has been no corresponding promptitude on the part of Cuban functionaries in complying with the requests or even with the positive orders of the home government. Those Cuban functionaries are under the immediate influence of those bands, who call themselves Spanish volunteers, and plume themselves on their loyalty to the mother country. But their loyalty is peculiar and precisely limited. It impels them to resist the insurgents who fight for independence, while it does not impel them to obey orders from Madrid. Such orders they have been wont to treat with utter contempt, when they conflicted with their wishes or plans, and there is good reason to believe that in this course they have been encouraged by Spanish officials who shared with them in the advantages accruing from disobedience. Thus many orders issued at Madrid, directing the restoration of confiscated property to its American owners, have been quietly disregarded in Cuba, and the Madrid government has not dared, or, at any rate, has not thought it expedient to make its authority respected.

Mr. Schurz expects that this unsatisfactory state of things will be rendered worse rather than better by the late revolution. The loyal volunteers of Cuba and the class of the population to which they belong are not republicans. They were disgusted with the revolution which drove Queen Isabella from the throne, and they probably regard with distrust the government recently proclaimed in Spain. Its chiefs, the men who have the control of it, Figueras, Castelar and the rest, are all sworn abolitionists, who would pour contempt upon their often expressed convictions and promises if they failed at once to abolish slavery in the colonies. Such a measure, however, might subject the loyalty of the Spaniards in Cuba to a test, which might make it waver, and perhaps inaugurate a movement for independence in the interest of slavery. In throwing out this suggestion Senator Schurz seems to overlook as unimportant the abolitionist tendency lately disclosed among the Cuban slaveholders themselves, a tendency which, if at all decided, would appear to indicate their despair of being able much longer to retain their slaves. It is, however, certain that no considerable number of the Cuban slaveholders are yet prepared to surrender their peculiar property without full compensation, and slavery may therefore be considered as still presenting the great difficulty with which the republican chiefs at Madrid have to contend in the administration of the island.

Figueras and his associates evidently sympathize fully with their compatriots in the feelings with which they regard their West Indian colonies. Spanish pride, and Spanish patriotism, combine in the resolution to hold the island, at whatever cost of blood and treasure. Hence, if we suppose the young republic to have completely overcome its difficulties at home, and to have been firmly established there, trouble, and nothing but trouble is to be foreseen in the attempt to constitute Cuba as a part of its territory under republican rule. Perhaps the most favorable feature in the pro-pect would be a struggle of the republicans under the banner of emancipation against the champions of independence under the banner of slavery. But in the meantime the Spanish republic has enough to do at home in the endeavor to constitute itself against internal dissensions and the assaults of strong and well organized parties of royalists. Cuba will most likely be left very much to her own guidance, with only such intervention on the part of the mother country as may be necessary to maintain the ancient connection. Still less than the late royal government is the republic in a position to make its authority respected and to give effect to its commands in the island, and hence, as Mr. Schurz remarks in substance, it will be more difficult than ever, if not impossible, for the Madrid government to satisfy the government of the United States in reference to complaints growing out of Cuban disorders. Complications may thus arise, the importance and outcome of which it is impossible to foresee. However, towards Spain a republic the American people will be prepared to exercise a more than common measure of patience and the difficulties of the past seem to have left no strong impression of resentment or irritation upon the public opinion of the country. Really, in spite of the violent agitation kept up by certain newspapers, the American people manifestly take slight interest in Cuban affairs, and we are safe in assuming that nothing less than some very gross wrong or outrage could induce them to take such interest in them as would involve armed intervention. Slavery in Cuba they know to be doomed without direct interference on their part, and while they desire American rights of persons and property to be protected every where, they feel no call to become excited over the wrongs of people who schemed for the perpetration of the wrongs which they suffer, or to become enthusiastic for the independance of people who like the Cubans are content to fight its battles on neutral ground by tempting others to do for them what they should do for themselves.

THE PRESIDENT'S RE INAUGURATION

President Grant will to-day be inaugurated for the second time as President of the United States, being the seventh President who has been re-elected. When he first came into office he was almost wholly destitute of experience in politics or civil administration. The generous confidence which the people reposed in him has, however, been fully justified, and the duties of the Executive Department during the past four years have been discharged with ability as well as with conscientious fidelity and thoroughness. Among the honorable achievements of the administration during the period in question, may be instanced the pacific settlement of the disputed questions of the Alabama claims and the San Juan boundary, which had for years been sources of agitation and irritation between our own country and Great Britain. Another praiseworthy reform has been the abolition of the franking privilege; while the vast decrease which has been effected in internal taxation; the simplification of the Internal Revenue laws, and the reduction of the number of revenue officers; together with the action of the government in suppressing Ku-Klux and other outrages in the Southern States, are further evidences of the ability and patriotism which the Chief Magistrate of the nation has shown during his term of office now closing. Nor should the reduction of the National debt be forgotten. From a total of $2,500,000,000, at the beginning of his term of office, it has been reduced to $2,157,381,000 at the last monthly statement—a decrease of three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars during the four years of President Grant's administration. Assuming the Executive chair without experience in politics or diplomacy, it was p rhaps unavoidable that he should fall into occasional mistakes. On the whole, however, his administration has been a pronounced success, and—what is more encouraging of all, so far as the future is concerned—it has steadily grown better and better from the beginning. The prediction of his late distinguished rival for election to the high office to which he has been rechosen, that he would make a better President during his second term than his first, promises to be thoroughly fulfilled. Let him be accorded the hearty support so fairly earned and so fully deserved.

It is proposed to deface postage stamps on letters by placing them in a gas which will cause a reaction in the material contained in each stamp, and change its color. This process would do away with the tedious work of defacing by hand-labor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mariners wintering in the Lake Superior region anticipate an early opening. They claim that the large body of snow which has fallen since November will, when it begins to disappear under the influence of the sun, rot the ice to such an extent that the storms of April will speedily disperse it.

During the pork-packing season, now closing, Chicago has killed and packed over 1,300,000 hogs.

A company has been organized at San Francisco, with a capital stock of $100,000, for the publication of a newspaper to be called the *Wine Dealers' Gazette*.

An Illinois physician says he has learned by actual and repeated experiments that electricity, properly applied, will effect a cure in all cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever.

The shipment of iron ore from Lake Superior for 1872 exceeded those of 1871 by 138,179 tons, and the product of pig iron was 11,970 tons greater for the same time.

French hatred of everything German goes to the comical length of a refusal by the municipality of Paris to accept a bequest of sixty-one thousand francs by a German, to be applied to the relief of the German poor of Paris.

The descriptions of the Geysers of the Yellowstone, with a series of illustrated articles in *Scribner's Monthly*, have attracted very general attention in the world of wonders. The pictures of them begin to come to us in the European illustrated papers, and tourists and scientific men on the other side of the Atlantic will be equally anxious to visit this wonderful locality.

For the first time in twenty years, the harbor of Boston is so frozen over as to impede navigation.

The famine in Persia and its accompanying pestilences have completely subsided, the crops being abundant and the prices of provisions uncommonly low.

A Massachusetts mechanic has been engaged to go to Japan to build and superintend a paper pulp mill. The abundance of bamboo and other available material furnishes first class facility for stock, and the cheapness of labor, only about four dollars per month, is expected to leave a large margin for profit.

On the 8th of March the people of Arkansas will vote on an amendment to the State Constitution, putting an end to all disabilities by reason of the late rebellion. If carried, 20,000 people will be enfranchised.

A singular explanation is given of an apparent case of spontaneous combustion in New Hampshire. The fire, which was discovered in an unoccupied room, was traced to a stereoscopic glass lying upon the table exposed to the sun.

Nothing like looking out for the future. The New York *Sun* has a long and earnest editorial article urging an improvement in the comfort of the cell in the Tombs prison in that city.

Dr. Mayer, of New Haven, thinks that the earth is a great magnet. This theory would seem to explain many of the leading facts in terrestrial magnetism.

New York lawyers are becoming so extortionate that the public complains. The holy crusade against the legal fraternity may as well begin there as anywhere else.

There are nearly two thousand children in New York under fifteen years of age employed in making paper collars. Many of them are also familiar with cuffs.

Some idea of the commercial greatness of Antwerp, in Belgium, may be gathered from the fact that its Common Council has just voted forty million dollars for the construction of docks and piers.

St. Louis proposes to have the grandest exposition on the continent during the present year, and thinks that nothing but the most inexcusable apathy can prevent such a consummation. Large amounts have already been subscribed to the stock.

There is almost a wood famine in Vermont, the supply being cut off by the deep snow.

The citizens of St. Louis are organizing a company for the purpose of supervising and examining gas metres, to prevent imposition by gas companies in registering the consumption of gas. A hint for Pittsburghers.

PERSONAL.

General Butler declares that he is a man that the "newspapers" didn't make. Hamlet describes the class of men to which he belongs, and tells who made them: "Neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, Pagan nor man, they so strut and bellow that I have thought some of Nature's journeymen had made them, and not made them well, they imitate humanity so abominably."

General Sheridan will, it is said, soon issue a work embodying the facts which he gleaned from his observations of the Franco-Prussian war. Although the General served his country as a guest of the Prussian government, he is at liberty to disclose the facts in reference to military tactics.

The bitter musical war which has so long raged in Germany appears recently to have culminated in a stroke of strategy. On the authority of an expert in mental pathology, the composer Richard Wagner, the musician of the future, has been pronounced insane, or rather in the first stages of that disease. Such is the last resort of the anti-Wagner faction.

Mr. George Bancroft, the American Minister to Germany, will give a grand dinner today, in celebration of the second inauguration of President Grant. Prince Bismarck has accepted an invitation to be present.

It is incorrectly stated that Bayard Taylor intends to reside permanently in Germany. He will return home in about a year and a half—according to his present plan, and will live in New York.

A Boston paper says that the Rev. Mr. Alger's Life of Edwin Forrest will soon be completed.

Paul H. Hayne, the Southern poet, has taken charge of the literary department of the Rome (Ga.) *Courier*.

Over a week ago, Lieut. Governor Sexton, of Indiana, placed $2,500 in green backs in one of his overcoat pockets, forgot all about it, and is now somewhat surprised that he is yet in possession of the same, as he has left the coat lying around in all sorts of places in a reckless manner.

Three boys, aged respectively ten, twelve and fourteen years, were arrested recently in Minneapolis for stealing a quantity of photographs and small pictures. The smallest boy gave the following explanation of the circumstances of the theft. He said: "The boys sit with the girls, and the girls don't like the boys unless they give them presents. Bill Houston got lots of things and gave them to his girl—he always has lots of girls. He gave other boys pictures to give to their girls, and gave me two or three, but I didn't give them to my girl, 'cause I havn't got any girl. There are not girls enough to go round, and I sit with the boys."

A roving Boston boy of fifteen, with a comfortable home at the West End, has just returned from a unique European trip. He stowed himself away with a companion in a Cunard steamer, last January, and visited Liverpool. Here he lived the life of a gamin, until he happened to run across an officer of the steamer, who persuaded him to return to his home.

Henry Taylor, who for thirty years has rocked the "Cradle of Liberty" in Boston (th t is, has been Superintendent of Faneuil Hall for that period), has declined reappointment.

The Convention too Large.

[From the Detroit Post.]

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention is too large. It has, thus far, only adopted one section of the proposed new State Constitution. As it is a large and unwieldly body, there are ever so man crotchets brought forward, and the debate over them is spun out at great length. Convention of 60 or 70 members would do it better. In a large body, combinations are formed, which try to defeat everything proposed, unless their particular hobbies are carried. "You go for our measure and we'll go for yours," is the rule in large bodies of that kind.

A gentleman made a speech at a recent Methodist sociable in Baltimore, in which he stated that kitchens were a necessary adjunct to churches of the present day. Now comes an Episcopalian, who, in a letter to the Baltimore *American*, suggests to clergymen and vestries the providing of reception rooms in all churches of that denomination, "for the accommodation of those men and women who only meet on Sundays, and then at church, that they may talk over the latest fashions and news among their friends, or any small talk they wish to indulge in, *i. e.*, the women, and that the men may also discuss the enjoyableness of the last German or masquerade ball that has taken place—topics that are now discussed in church both before and after service. If these rooms are provided this scandal to the Church may be avoided, and the feelings of the faithful who go to church awhile before the service commences that they may meditate of holy things in God's house, which *should be holy*, or who tarry for a few minutes after the service is over for the same purpose, may not be so hurt and shocked as they are under the existing state of things."

The New York *Witness* learns that the Pittsburgh and Western Company run refrigerator cars daily on passenger trains between New York and Chicago, time thirty-six hours, carrying fresh meats, poultry, fish, oysters, fruits, butter, eggs, and vegetables, which are effectually protected from heat or cold. This is a business that must increase greatly on all roads between the East and West. The first through line to Texas should drive a great trade in this line.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Ritualism and Rationalism in Dress—High Art in Furnishing—Fresh Spring Styles.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

New York, March, 1873.

If winter has not gone, Lent has come, and the voice of pleasure is no longer heard in the land. Housekeepers are glad of a rest, or of an opportunity to prepare spring clothing; so, whether High Church or Low Church, they accept Lent with contentment if not satisfaction, and close their doors to all but their friends and the regulation "caller."

Quite a notable winter has this one been of 1872-73, severe as to cold and storms, prolific in lectures and entertainments of all kinds, but hard on all dependent creatures, and more agreeable to the greatest and best among us in promise than in performance.

The truth is, the whole world is bent on finding pleasure instead of performing, and so even our pleasures halt for want of a leg or a crutch to stand upon.

Among the genuine successes of the season may be mentioned the ladies' receptions, givenby the artists and literary clubs. With none of the stiffness or formality of the "party," they brought together nearly all the men and women known in art or literature, and mingling a regular programme of amusement with the charms of music and conversation, contrived afternoon and evening entertainments which it is probable will lead to the realization of that dream of the future—a men's and women's club.

The cordial greeting extended to Miss Faithfull in New York and elsewhere, has been supplemented by letters received from different parts of the country, entreating her to stay longer, and as far as possible complete the good work she has begun. Her earnestness and sincerity of purpose have made the best possible impression, while her devotion to her work is in marked contrast to the glorification of self which distinguishes so many of our leaders.

THE GROWTH OF RITUALISM.

The High Church furore, which is partly the outgrowth of European travel, partly a lack of other resources, has seized many young ladies with arming vigor. It does not make them more industrious, or less given to gossip, so far as I know, but it sets them to studying up mediæval costumes, and induces them to put their pocket money in huge black crosses and jet beads of corresponding dimensions.

It sets them to embroidering altar cloths and chill black cashmere for church use and church wear, and adds to the risk of fire insurance by setting up wax candles flanked by images and pictures, in dark corners where "papa" will not be apt to discover them. These interesting devotees who try the effects of long, plain, nunsook confirmation dresses before the glass, and contrast their clinging black drapery with the finest folds of white lisse and delicate muslin, are in direct opposition to the practical or rationalistic women who will hear of nothing but plain business suits, like those of men, and a permanent form to ordinary dress which will admit of women doing something besides make, cut down, lengthen out and alter over, skirts and over-skirts.

Nor is it quite certain who will get the best of it. Business women are getting to be a power in the community. Other women envy them their independence, their pluck, their daring, their success. The "I" "I" toward which everything is tending is pleased and excited like the mania spreads until it is likely to infect all classes of society. Women are no longer satisfied with rank and fine clothes. Queens write books and record their personage like ordinary mortals; and Princesses become presidents of societies and do not disdain a little electioneering for the majority.

What may not be expected, now that the growth of the American idea has made Spain a Republic?

It is seen, however, by many persons with artistic tastes and sympathies, that the utilitarian and levelling process is fast uprooting ancient landmarks and with them much that possesses the strongest claims upon our hereditary affections. Street cars are convenient and level roads easy to walk upon, but they are monotonous and not picturesque.

Thus so the thrift that turns ancient churches into marts for merchandise, waterfalls into mill power, and makes coats and chairs alike by steam, of the same style and with the self same smirk and grimace, may be commendable, but it is at the same time tiresome and characterless to the last degree.

Artists, therefore, and people who can afford to affect art are rushing in to secure whatever railroads and telegraphs and two cent newspapers and P. T. Barnum have left of the ancient, the gold and the ideal. The gilt and stamp backed upholsterer is no longer fashionable—nigh art is fashionable and high art is simplicity in the shape of raw hides and old carvings, and straight backed chairs and Dresden shepherdesses.

The modern art of war has taught us how to kill by wholesale, without the use of swords or other hand instruments, which will soon become rare; old weapons are, therefore, in demand for walls, interspersed with stags' heads and other trophies of the love of our ancestry for deeds of valor. The fortunate possessor of revolutionary relics should guard them sacredly, for though they have but little interest which attaches to such European belongings, yet they may have in time, and the three-cornered hat and knee-breeches be put in a frame and suspended from the panelled wall as the choicest of its adornments.

SPRING FABRICS AND FASHIONINGS.

An English writer remarks that the word fashion is fast resolving itself back to its original meaning of "to make," or "the making of anything," for certainly it no longer means what is customary." "Costume" and "habit" have both been deprived of their original meaning, which was "uniform" or "habitual" dress; costume especially being now understood to mean a dress composed of two colors, materials or parts, as distinct from "suit," which now mean uniform or complete dress. As a compensation for the severe winter we have had March is expected to be more than usually amiable, and therefore the dress goods stores already exhibit a large and varied supply of spring materials. Foremost among them are the new satin-striped and foule Japanese silks and poplins, which in finish and beauty of appearance are far in advance of any which have heretofore appeared in the market. Both glossy on these fabrics is superior to that on pure silks, and is obtained from the mixture of fine, highly glazed cotton, which bears a higher finish than all silks. It is not a useful or durable material to purchase, but being less costly than rich silk, and better looking than a poor one, is useful for ladies who will limited means want a nice silky-looking dress for the house, or for best, which will not be commonly worn, or exposed to dust or dampness. Under these conditions Japanese silks will do very fair service.

The colors are exactly the same as last year—olive browns, light tan and leather brown, sage greens, *retedz* and the like. In foulards, cambrics, there is a revival of the old polka spot, white or dark blue, and brown grounds. Dark blue particularly threatens us, as it has a success abroad last year, and whatever is seen abroad must be taken with thankfulness a season after by the stay-at-homes. The polka dot is also seen in light tan and leather brown on silk, muslin and cambric, not necessarily for mourning, but mainly for overdresses such as the tunic or blouse polonaise. Sometimes the entire costume is composed of the foulard material, the skirt being ornamented with gathered or pleated flounces, the polonaise plain, with the exception of very large buckles or buttons, and the waistcoat or vest, which buttons down the front. They impart an appearance of distinction. Black straw hats trimmed with black gros-grain ribbon and blue corn flowers and black bell with pearl or gros-grain sash are worn with these dresses.

Fine new white pique is embroidered by hand in white floss, and is also seen in braids and insertions, and makes very expensive suits and dresses, which, however, on this account must become common. Barbed net, of course, in high feather plain, embroidered and striped in lace—like patterns, precisely like the balzorine of years and years ago. Balzorine reappears in light weight, in cotton and woolen materials, principally as a stripe, which alternates and sometimes contrasts in color with a stripe of the solid material. The Algerian stripe and various other names are given to it. Broche linen is a name given to heavy batiste upon which oak, palm, fern leaves or golla plants are unbroidered in many shades of much less expensively than when done by hand. The spring costumes are lovely in color and quality, the fine clear grays and blues being prominent and most fashionably worn. It is only recently that American ladies began to see beauty in this soft exquisite fabric; now there are many who are inclined to indulge in it. Black cashmere costumes, liberally covered with embroidery, are a feature of the spring importations. The most distinguished are all black and are additionally trimmed with wide guipure laces. In Paris a very handsome embroidered costume or polonaise can be purchased for forty dollars; here it costs one hundred and forty.

Speaking of prices, no lady returns from Europe without an evening dress and one promenade dress. Such a dress trimmed with point lace is always fashionable, while the cost of material is little more than one-fourth the price at home.

Of silks and poplins there is not much to be said. Poplins have not yet recovered the prestige they have lost within the past few years, and of silks it may truly be repeated that the good are not new and the new are not good. Standard silks, black and choice colors, are constantly improving, or rather perfecting, but the modern silk shams are not bait as respectable as a good cotton. Striped summer silks are numerous, and consist of hair stripes, single or in clusters, in two contrasting or several different colors. They are pretty in appearance, but require to be made up elaborately and fully trimmed, or the result will be flat and ineffective.

BLACK GRENADINE.

There has been a sort of mania for black grenadine suits for some time past, just as there was, as is for black silk suits, and for the same reason—because they are always ready, always appropriate, and always ladylike. The necessity for making them over black silk however, thus rendering them expensive and too warm for summer, has been a considerable drawback to their popularity, and any method which tends toward the reduction of cost or weight of completed costume would be met with favor. Among the means resorted to now that, pleated flounces and side pleats are so much in vogue, is to mount these on a black turquoise or foulardе silk lining, thus saving both the warmth and expense of the foundation material of the skirt. Most ladies, however, prefer to have a single skirt, simply trimmed, high plain waist and low sleeves of black foulardе, made simply as a slip, and over which plain black, striped black and white, or figured black grenadine suits can be indiscriminately worn; and as most summer wardrobes contain one at least of each of these styles, the under dress is in no danger of not being sufficiently utilized. Striped black grenadines will be more fashionable than ever this season, and a variation is made by striping plain grenadine with rich lace passamenterie, slightly picked out with extremely brilliant jet. This is very effective for lace jackets and polonaises worn over high white or colored silk dresses for dinner or half evening toilets.

WAIST COATS AND FICHUS.

High or low plain, straight bodies are no longer seen. Basques, or jackets with waist coats (real or simulated), are universal, and are made for the bridal dress of white satin as well as for the street dress of black alpacca.

The pretty sleveless jackets, invaluable for covering up a plain, old fashioned waist, and making presentable an otherwise hopeless toilette, are called waist coats, and thus mislead persons who are accustomed to consider a waist coat as the under part of a coat or jacket.

Very simple morning dresses of print, gingham or cambric are cut in the Gabrielle style, or with a yoke, or with pleated shirt waist, or skirt, and plain blouse polonaise—the latter belted in at the waist; but dresses of any pretensions whatever—whether silk, or woolen, or cotton—are made with high or low jacket waists, unless the skirt is accompanied by a polonaise.

In vests and fichus there are many new and pretty ideas—mixtures of crepe and lace, or velvet and lace, the boddice cut square in front and surrounded by a fraise of lace, upright at the back, with a rose upon the left side. Crepe, it may be remarked, is very becoming used for vest or neck-tie.

Collars are now hardly seen, excepting upon elderly ladies. Young girls wear ruches of crepe lisse or tulle, and young, slender matrons a Dorothea II. fraise for the throat and ruffle for the wrist, of fine organdy or crepe lisse.

Plain, high dresses of black, pearl color, or cameo tinted silk, not unfrequently display a charming of tulle, laid in straight folds upon the jacket boddice, crossed at the waist, and widened out into wide scarf ends, which outline a small panier and form a sash bow, with ends low upon the left side of the skirt. A tulle ruche at the neck, and tulle pleatings at the wrist complete the garniture.

The ornaments, if the dress is worn by a young lady, should consist of a black onyx locket, set with diamonds, and small diamond solitaire ear rings. No bracelets, and few rings.

Very pretty collarets, or French capes for silk dresses, open in front, but not cut out, are composed of folds of crepe lisse, or crepe lechine, bordered with wide, peculiar lace, and finished with clustured bows of ribbons. The capes not unfrequently extend into a drapery for the skirt, and constitutes its only adornment.

High pelerines are also made of silk, and silk and lace, and lisse and crepe, with ruching for covering low necks, and perfectly simulate a high boddice, if made of a color to match the dress.

COIFFURES.

The revolution in regard to the hair is complete. Chignons, waterfalls, and chatelaine braids have disappeared.

The hair is now combed straight up from the back of the neck, twisted or folded in a smooth braid on the top of the head, and surrounded by a braid which forms a coronet over the forehead.

The old style thus brought back is emphasized by the revival of the high-backed combs which belonged to the period, but instead of being worn as formerly on the top of the head, are now set up at the back, and upon a very full woman make the length from the top of the comb to the nape of the neck something appalling to contemplate.

The front hair is still *creped*, or raised in bandeaux. The latter being generally becoming to a round, full face, the former to a long, thin face, which needs the fringe of hair upon the forehead.

The possession of a high tortoise shell comb is now as great a desideratum as it was to our grandmothers, and the article commands as high a price. Ladies with modest incomes must content themselves with an imitation tortoise shell, or with a jet comb, or mayhap with no comb at all.

ORNAMENTS AND ONDITS.

Large pearl buttons and buttons of oxydized metal are in high vogue; also buckles of jet or pearl—either square or shaped like a horse-shoe. To wear with dresses mounted in this way there are morocco and gros grain belts and bands, barred with pearl or silver, to which an agrafe is attached from which is suspended a small watch enclosed in a pearl or ebony case, with monogram in the center, of silver. With costumes of black embroidered cashmere, black gros grain belts are worn with jet buckles and pockets thickly embroidered with jet.

The new straw trimmings are mixtures of straw and jet, and the rage for jet is extending to the straw bennets, which are some of them embroidered with jet sprigs and dots.

Straw, it is understood, is to be the principal material for spring and summer bonnets, with but slight changes or modifications of shape. The crowns are a little more raised, but the coronet shape is retained, and the sailor hat set jauntily on the back of the head still promises to hold its own.

A new bonnet, or rather the revival of a very old style—the calecheis talked of, but it can hardly appear in straw, as straw hats and bonnets, being made six months ahead of the market, are predestined as to shape and style by the successes of the year before.

The small scarf manteist, single and double, will be revived for out-door wear as warm weather approches, but will hardly compete for popularity with the favorite lace jackets and polonaise.

Jennie June.

Avert the Danger.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meterological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a fearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health and comfort. To avert the consumption which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, &c., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, EVENING, March 3, 1873.

The public debt statement published this morning, on analysis, shows some interesting facts, as compared with the statement of February 1st. The six per cent. bonds show a decrease of $2,243,000, the five per cents remaining the same. The accrued but unmatured interest shows an increase of $1,709,137 lawful money debt a decrease of $620,000; this represents chiefly the three per cent. certificates called in, leaving the total amount outstanding, $1,310,000. The matured debt not presented for payment has increased $400,180.

The process of withdrawing the over issue of legal tenders made in October last still goes on, that item of the debt being reduced during the month $2,013,836, and since November $4,568,514. The coin balance on hand has increased $2,588,177, and the currency balance has decreased $2,406,552.

No better argument could be found, if one were needed, against the granting of discretionary power to expand and contract the currency, at pleasure, than in the use made of that power during the past winter. With money worth from 18 to 100 per cent. per annum in New York, the Secretary has been steadily withdrawing funds from the banks.

It is a palpable fallacy that the government can discern the complex views of the community, or if it can discern them, can satisfactorily minister to them. It is certainly necessary that we have a sufficient amount of money for the business of the community. But how much is necessary? The Secretary of the Treasury undertook to say, and with what success everybody knows. Who can form a judgment as to the amount required? Is it not those who pledge their property to obtain the privilege of issuing it, and those who have to give security in order to borrow it after it is issued? Can a Secretary of the Treasury know better than these?

If it were free to any bank to issue such notes on the present security, would the bonds be pledged unnecessarily, or would borrowers sell the notes and pay interest on them if they had no profitable use for them?

These questions are pertinent at the present time, when parties who are supposed to know the animus of the Treasury Department confidently assert that a re-issue of greenbacks will soon take place. We are glad to say that evidences drawn from the public debt statement all point the other way.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881		118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865		114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867		116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868		116¼
10-40s		111¾
New 5s		113¾
Gold	115¼	115
Currency	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 6-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1868	116¼
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—Prof. Amasa Walker, one of the best informed men on currency and kindred subjects in the country, after having spent considerable time upon the floor of the House, engaged in general conversation with members upon the subject of currency, is of the opinion that no legitimate business interest of the country desires any further inflation of currency. This is the opinion of every thoughtful and really well informed man, that we have heard give expression to his opinions on the subject. We especially contrast with these opinions, but they are almost invariably from interested or highly prejudiced parties. This class of persons are making a strong effort to get a bill through Congress inflating an issue of twenty-five millions new bank currency to the South and West in five equal annual installments, and it was probably mainly to meet and check this effort that induced Mr. Walker to openly put his name and influence in opposition.

—The examinations in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, Credit Mobilier at Washington have developed the fact that the total cost to the company was $16,000,736 for building the road. The cost to the builders was $7,128,599, leaving a profit of more than $9,000,000 on the entire line. It should be said that these figures do not in either case represent cash, but bonds and other securities. The relative proportion of cost and profits cannot be materially changed, however. The excuse for this extravagant proceeding is that the risk was great, and the profits should be proportionately large. How does it happen, however, that the managers of the road divided among themselves the profits, whatever they were.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 3, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	115	115	115
Canton						
Western Union Tel	87½	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	87½
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	52		52¾	51¾	50¾	51¾
Adams Express					94¾	
Wells-Fargo Express					93½	
American Express					53½	
United States Express					63½	
New York Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Michigan Central					93	
Michigan Southern	93¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	
Illinois Central			99½		99½	
Cleveland and Pitts			89½		89½	
Chicago and N. W			86¾		86¾	
Chic. & Rock I. & Pac			99½		99½	
Chic. & Alton			92½		92½	
St. Paul			34¾	33½	33½	33½
St. Paul pref				72¾	72	73¼
Wabash			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne			93½		93½	
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago Alton			110¾		110	
Chicago and Alton pref						
Boston, Hartford & Erie					41	
Eastern			129½	127¾	127	
New Jersey Central						
C., C. and I. C.				30¾	30	29¾
Hannibal and St. Jo					44	
Iron Mountain						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, this day:

Penn's Central	69½	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	87¾	Lehigh Navigation	37¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	Pittsburgh 58	79
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	33¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transport'n	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—The cold weather evinces no disposition to take its departure. Indeed to-day was one of the coldest of the cold. But surely the end of winter is near at hand. With regard to the market we have little to say. Navigation is virtually suspended, railroads in a great degree obstructed by snow and ice, cold weather the order of the day, and added to these drawbacks upon trade a close money market, business men could not reasonably look for brisker times. But, as we have previously stated, dealers in all branches of trade and commerce are diligently engaged in making preparations for the spring trade, now near at hand. Prices opened to-day at about the same figures at which they closed on Saturday, with the exception of bacon and provisions, the figures given below showing a sharp advance in most articles. Following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Receipts 45 bbls. Market dull at 75c to $2 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

ALE AND BEER—There is a fair demand at 80@35c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Sales of common soda ash at 4¾@4½c; refin 4½@5c; pearls, 9 cents per lb; 11 cents per lb; sal soda, 3½c; nitrate soda, 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

BACON—₱ per lb: Sugar cured, 12½@13c; Indiana, $11.

BUTTER—Prime table scarce and in demand at 33 @34c ₱ lb; fair to good is held at 22@25c. Receipts 48 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts of bacon, 51 tierces. There has been a sharp advance on most articles in this line, in sympathy with the upward movement in the West; and, although prices here have not materially affected as yet, the tendency is upward, so that now is the time to purchase. Following is the revised list of prices: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain shoulders 7¾c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $17 50@18; lard smoking 10½c; leaf 11c; kettle rendered 11½c; half bbls 10½c; buckets 10¾c; pigs feet, per kegs, $2 25; half bbls $4 50.

BROOMS—We continue to quote strictly fresh at 2?@ 2?c ₱ dozen. Market firm.

BRAN—Sells at $? 50@? 75 ₱ bushel.

BIRDSEYE—Market quiet at 33@40c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner 1 lb cans, $6 00 ₱ doz; ½ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Sales in a small way at 4¾@5c.

CHEESE—New York Goshen 12c; Ohio 4o 15½c; Dairy 14½c; Factory 15c; Swettzer 14@16c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Carey's berries at $14@15 ₱ bbl; cultivated and common $8@13.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beesom's hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25; Louisville $2 50@3 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES—The market is a shade better at 15¼a 15¾c for car lots, with the usual advance for small store lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We are reported sales at $5 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is reported dull, at 7½@9c for peaches, halves; choice apples 5@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a small way at 5¼@5½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,378 bbls. The market is steady and quiet, the receipts for the past few days having materially diminished. Dealers are looking forward to a heavy trade demand during the coming week. Prices are unchanged. We quote choice red winter wheat flour at $9 50 ₱ bbl. Western flours range from $8 25 to $9 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The following were the receipts of wheat, oats and corn at the grain elevator for the past forty-eight hours, computed by bushels:

Wheat, bushels..... 2,616 | Oats, bushels..... 554
Corn, bushels..... 3,402 |

Corn, wheat, oats and barley received by river and rail for the past twenty-four hours, in sacks:

Wheat, sacks..... 215 | Corn, sacks..... 606
Oats, sacks..... 294 | Barley, sacks..... 387

Wheat—Prices are fully maintained, with sales, at $1 18@1 20; for good to choice western. Amber is held at $1 20@1 25; white ranges at $1 45@1 50 for prime white; mixed 41@42c; black 38@40c.

Corn—Receipts, on track, 2?c from elevator, 2?c; car, in bulk, 49@50c; sacked, 51@53c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Barley—Fall 95@1 01; spring 80a 90c ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no change to report, and quote as follows:

Sugar—Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; H & A yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11c; H & E extra C, 11¾c; Phœnix, yellow C, 11c; Calvert's extra, 11¾c; Calvert's extra B 11¾c; Calvert's A 12c; crushed 13¾c; powdered 13 13¾c; granulated 13½c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11¾c; New Orleans 10@11c.

Coffee—Fair 20a20½c; good 21¾@22½c; prime 23 @23½c; strictly prime 24@24½c; choice 25c; fancy roasted, loose 27¾c; in packages, 28c.

Syrups—Common Sugar, Cyprus 55c; H & E XXX 65c; maple flavored 90a95c; Union 90c; Phœnix 70c; white drips $1 30.

Molasses—Cuba, New Orleans 70c; Rangoon 73@74c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c ₱ gallon.

Pacific Syrups—73c.

Rice—Layers $2 50; Valencias 10½c; Muscatels $3 50; seedless $5 50 ₱ box.

HAY—Baled hay on wharf and track at $24@28; loose $22@25 50 in quality.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ₱ b.

HOPS—65@66c for 1871s; 1870s not saleable.

LIME—Carryland white $2 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—Bran 90@90c ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 10 @1 25.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow Globe?; red $4 50@5 00. Stocks light.

PEARTREES—Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 77@ 78c; store 82@85c. Market at lower rates.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb; No 2 at 2½@2¾c.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₱ bbl; No 2 at $1 35.

SODA—$1 00 ₱ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 50@5 60; timothy seed $3 50@3 60; flaxseed $1 95@2 00 ₱ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 89c ₱ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of activity or animation. There will indeed be the situation so long as dealers continue apart in their views. We have never seen less inclination to operate. At Parker's crude was nominal at 2 09@2 05, equal to about 5¾c per gallon delivered here. For prices at other points in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. Standard brands are nominal at 15¼@ 15¾c per gallon for round lots.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 3.—The *Herald* says: The market is dull and inactive throughout the whole oil region. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$2 15¾
1,500 bbls upper road, spot.....2 17½
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 20
1,000 bbls Parkers, spot.....2 05
1,000 bbls Tidioute, next week's delivery.....2 00

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 3.—Market dull at $2 20@2 25.

OIL CITY, March 3.—Market dull and declining; Oil City $2 20; upper road $2 15; lower road $2 15.

TITUSVILLE, March 3.—Market quiet; spot $2 15a 2 17½; nothing doing.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—Market quiet; S W 190c; crude in bulk 8c; cases 24½c; May 19¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, March 3.—Market quiet at $2 05.

TIDIOUTE, March 3.—Market quiet at $2 05.

TITUSVILLE, March 3.—Market quiet and unsteady; sales of small lots at $2 15.

OIL CITY, March 3.—Market quiet at $2 20@2 25.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—Refined 15¾@15¾c; crude in bulk; barrels 14c. Market quiet.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Crude 8½c; refined 19½c.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 3, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignees.	Bbls.
C. C. Boggs & Co	P. S. D Mayhew & Co	60

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
W. W Nicholas	Eagle Oil Works	311
Fisher Bros	Peerless Oil Works	239
Fisher Bros	Commercial Oil Works	81
Fisher Bros	Hutchinson Oil Works	131
S. S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	625
O. J Greer	American Oil Works	559
S. S Duncan	Hutchinson Oil Works	311
S. S Duncan	Cosmos Oil Works	473
H. S Duncan	American Oil Works	388
N. W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	1029
J Bushnell	Nonpareil Oil Works	319
Wm Speckart	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
N. W Stevenson	Vesta Oil Works	417
H. W Kelly	Fairview Oil Works	479
J Bushnell	Nonpareil Oil Works	479
Ralph Biddle & Co	American Oil Works	628
N. W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	459

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shippers.	Bbls.	Shippers.	Bbls.
Eagle Oil Works	311	Peerless Oil Wks	239
Commercial Oil W	81	Hutchinson O W	465
Vesta Oil Works	1182	American Oil W	1574
Hutchinson O Wks	312	Cosmos Oil Works	473
Peerless Oil Wks	1029	Nonpareil Oil Wks	793
Sunbeam Oil Wks	79	Fairview Oil W	459
Total			6,977

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Cotton steady; low middling 18¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine $5 00@5 50. Wheat firm; No 3 spring $ 26. Corn a shade lower at 31c on east track; 32c at elevator. Oats firmer; No 2, 36¾c on east track. Barley dull; only sample lots on market. Rye dull and nothing doing. Whisky quiet at 89¾c. Mess pork firmer at higher at $14 00@14 50 in small lots. Dry salt meats firm at 4¾@5a5c, spot; clear rib sides 5¾c; clear 5¾@5¾c. Bacon strong and higher at 6@6½c for shoulders; 8¾c. Lard nominal at 7¾c. Hogs declined 5c to $4 40@4 90. Cattle active and firm; common to choice Texas $2 00@3 25; cured Missouri and Illinois heifers $3 00@3 25; native feeders $3 62½@4 50; fair to choice beeves $4 25@5 75.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally No 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No 2 do $1 22½. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 26½c. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 32c. Rye—No 1, 67½c. Barley dull and market unsettled; fall No 2, 74c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 1 $1 25½ No 2 nominal. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 30@34c. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 30@32c. Provisions strong. Bulk shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c; clear sides 8¾. Lard at 7½c. Hams firm; sweet pickled 11½; sugar cured 12@12½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices nominal; No 1 red held at $1 69; No 2 red, $1 64. Corn—Demand good at full prices; mixed 35a36c. Refined petroleum steady and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 3.—The grain market remains unchanged; nothing doing.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the various trains centering at the Union Ya ds were thirty-two cars or two hundred and forty head. In addition to these, the surrounding counties of Butler, Washington and Greene contributed at least enough cattle to make at least seven hundred and twenty-five head as the total of offerings this morning.

The market opened, as many of the dealers expected, slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The attendance of butchers was small, and they all held off, and we think we are safe in saying that cattle sold to-day all lost money for western shippers.

There was two loads of cattle from East Liberty, and the buyers say they did not do any good, and judging from the feeling among buyers and sellers, we have no hesitation in saying the market was about the worst of the season. Prime cattle were scarce, and sales of some are noted as high as seven cents, but it was the exception rather than the rule.

The bulk of the offerings were of the medium grade, and, of course, with the great majority of this kind, they sold low, while good cattle did better. Below will be found sales and arrivals, which will give the reader a fair idea of the market:

Arrivals.

	Cars.
J. Needy, Bellair	1
Geo. Rogers, Bellair	1
Jno. S. Sheppard, Bellair	1
S. Rogers & Kirkpatrick, Bellair	2
D. Castleman, Bayard	1
S. S. Telmer, Waynesburg	1
S. Arnold, Canal Dover	1
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1
L. Hull, Canal Dover	1
M. Varner, Chicago	2
T. Ketner, Chicago	1
S. Katz, Chicago	1
S. Lowenstine, Chicago	1
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1
Marks & Bro, Chicago	3
Keifer & Shamburg, Chicago	1
Rothchild & Hass, Chicago	1
Harlewood & Bro, Chicago	1
S. Kruse, Chicago	1
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., Van Wirt	1
R. S. Keys, Mansfield	1
W. K. Iseer, Wooster	1
Geo. Harsley, Fairview	1
H. H. Brodt, Alliance	1
J. Voitier, Salem	1
J. B. McMillen, Palestine	1
Total	33

Hogs.

	Cars.
F. Hector, Orrville	1
E. Hector, East Liberty	2
I. Rothchild, East Liberty	2
Geo. Knoerick, East Liberty	2
Total	7

Sheep.

	Cars.
Wm. Petz, Bayard	1
H. H. Brodt, Alliance	1
Total	2

Horses.

	Cars.
E. N. Wright, Chicago	1
Robert B. Patterson, New Castle	2
Total	3

Cattle Sales.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 68 head of Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 22 head of Chicago cattle at figures from $6 00 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

P. Shidamantz sold 19 2-4 of Butler county cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Wm. Moonshine retailed 1 car of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 75 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Lowenstine & Arnold sold 16 head of Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $4 25 to $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Lobeman & Zeigler sold 20 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Keinze & Shamburg sold 17 head of Chicago cattle at figures varying from $5 75 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Shamburg & Lowenthal retailed 3 cars of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 20 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $4 00 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

B. Varner sold 25 head of Chicago cattle at prices running from $5 25 to $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

I. Keefer retailed 1 car of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 1 car of Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $4 00 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Thomas sold 20 head of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 50 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

H. & A. Frank sold 17 head of Ohio cattle at figures from 4 2 to 5 ₱ 100 lbs.

Mark & Bro. retailed 3 cars of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 49 head of Ohio and Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $4 00 to $7 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

N. Carr sold 20 head of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $4 50 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 56 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices running from $4 25 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 1 car of Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $7 25 ₱ 100 lbs, and 30 head of Ohio cattle from $2 50 to $4 ₱ 100 lbs.

M. Kinsey sold 31 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $4 25 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. Needy sold 3 cars of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

T. Kestner sold 1 car of Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 25 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 1.—The iron market is without much change, the demand being fair. Prices are very firm, and tend upwards, though the ruling bottom price for ordinary sizes of refined bar is $105 00 ₱ ton. The English continues to be very firm, and prices are so high as to exclude all orders from Boston houses, which will supply their wants for the present from American mills, buying, as a general thing, only as they are compelled to in order to fill their orders. Pig iron is very firm, for both American and Scotch, but we do not change our last week's quotations. The demand for pig iron continues quiet.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $56@58 ₱ ton, including No. 1 at $58. Nova Scotia and Scotch is held firmly. We quote Eglinton at $58, coldness at 161@62, Gartsherrie at $61@63.

American and English bar are selling at $105@ 107 50 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $125@150 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 16c for English gold, 18¾c currency, and 16¾ for American; currency, with fancy brands of English sells at 17c gold. Ambos are selling at 23¾c ₱ lb; chain cables 10½ inches thick, 7c; 8¾c; 9c; coil chains, 7¾@16c from 5-16 to 1 inches. Boiler plates remain steady; we quote at 7¾@8c for flanges, 5½@6c for C. No 1, and 5¾@5¾c ₱ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is steady at 18@19c gold, and 22c currency, for perfect lots. English and American do is very firm and selling at 6¼@5½c ₱ lb curr ncy. Galvanized sheet iron remains steady and quiet at unchanged prices. We quote No. 28 at 12c; Nos. 21 to 24, 14c; 25 and 25, 14¾c; 27, 15c; 28, 16c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Addy, Hu'l & Co.]

March 3.—Pig iron—There is no change to note from last report. Prices unchanged though firm for scarce grades. There has been a very heavy activity in any grade, and the market has ruled quiet and steady throughout the week.

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

	Four Months
Hanging Rock, No. 1, per ton	$55 00@56 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2	53 00@54 00
Hanging Rock, No. 3	45 00@46 00
Tennessee, No. 1	54 00@55 00
Tennessee, forge	44 00@46 00
Alabama, No. 1	55 00@57 00
Missouri, No. 1	55 00@57 00
Missouri, No. 2	53 00@54 00

HOT BLAST STONACOAL.

Missouri No. 1, per ton	$55 00@56 00
Missouri, forge	43 00@44 00
Ohio, No. 1	52 00@53 00
Ohio, forge	40 00@42 00
Scotch Pig, No. 1	55 00@57 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, car wheel, per ton	$60 00@63 00
Missouri, car wheel	60 00@62 00
Kentucky, car wheel	58 00@60 00
Tennessee, car wheel	58 00@60 00
Georgia, car wheel	60 00@63 00
Alabama, car wheel	60 00@64 00
Machinery and forge	50 00@53 00
Blooms	$112 00@116 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 3, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand; extra spring ₱ $6 75@7 25; superfine do $5 75@6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 2 spring Chicago closing at $1 21¾, cash or seller March; $1 23¾@1 23¾ seller April; No 3 do $1 04¾@1 05; rejected 92½c. Corn—Demand fair, and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 31½c cash; 32½c seller April; 36½ seller May; rejected 27½c. Oats—Demand fair, and prices advanced; No 2, 26¾c cash; 27c seller April; rejected 25c. Rye—Scarce and firm; No 1, 90c. Barley—Steady with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 72c; No 3, 67a68c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton—In good export demand; middling upland 20¾c; sales of futures, 12,500 bales, as follows: March, 20 3-16@20 9-16c; April, 20 7-16@20 9-16c; May, 20 3-16@20 5-16c; June, 20 7-16@20 9-16c; July, 21 7-16@21¾c. Flour very dull; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 00 as 6?; good to choice $? 55a?; white wheat extra $6 50@10 00; St. Louis $? 50@13 75. Rye flour quiet; common to fancy superfine $3 90@4 50. Corn meal quiet; western $3 80@3 85. Whisky firm at 91c. Grain—Wheat firm with more disposition to purchase, but holders ask an advance, which checks business; receipts 15,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee about $1 46; No 2 spring Chicago $1 35@1 36; red and amber western $1 72@1 85; Northwest, in store, $1 88 bid. Clover seed steady at $? 75@? 87½. Timothy seed quiet at $3 75@4 25. Rye nominal. Barley quiet; Canada west $1 24. Malt steady. Corn quiet and steady; receipts, 18,000 bush; new western mixed, 63¾@64¾c; old store day; new yellow western 64@65c. Oats dull but unchanged; receipts 37,000 bush. Eggs lower at 28a29c. Coffee quiet; Rio 18a20¾c. Hay and hops quiet. Sugar in moderate request, but irregular; centrifugal 9¾a9¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 70a75c. Rice steady at 8a8½c. Petroleum—Crude Rye; refined 19c. Turpentine weak at 46½c. Stock of grain in warehouses: Wheat 772,000 bush; corn 265,000 bush; oats 586,000 bush; rye 40,000 bush; barley 303,000 bush.; malt 166,000 bush.; peas 5,000 bush. Provisions—Mess pork $15 25. Beef dull and changed; mess $9@11 75; extra $12@13 50. Cut meats in moderate request; hams 11a13c; shoulders 5c; middles in moderate request, but irregular; short clear 7¾a7¾c. Lard steady; western steam 8 7-16@8c; kettle 8¾@8 11-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A very fair business was done by the commission houses to-day, and jobbers' sales footed up a satisfactory aggregate, but the weather was adverse to a large distribution. Cotton goods firm and active. Brown and bleached cottons very brisk in first hands, and some of the leading grades are short. Denims, ticks and stripes are all in improved demand and steady. Prints active. Ginghams in good request. Black cloths and light weight cassimeres are doing better. Foreign dress fabrics, Japanese stripes and cheneys and chambrays in moderate demand.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Cotton steady at 19¾c. Flour dull and prices drooping at $? 50a? 70. Wheat dull at $1 60a1 70. Corn quiet at 32a40c. Rye quiet at 90a91c. Oats quiet at 30a32c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil steady at 93a95c. Eggs firm at 28c. Butter—Demand fair and market firm. Mess pork strong at $14 25. Lard firm; steam 8½c; kettle 8a8¼c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5¾c; sales 5¾c; clear rib sides at 7¼c; sales at 7¾c; buyer March; sides held at ¼c higher. Hogs steady; shippers $4 75a5 25; butchers $5 25a 5 35. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Beeves dull and the market favors buyers; extra State and western steers $? 50@8 00; fair to good $6 00@7 00; common $4 00a5 50. Sheep in fair demand at 5@5¾c. Hogs higher at $5 25@5 50. Sales—180 head beeves, 9,000 head sheep, 5,000 head hogs.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Flour very dull; superfine $4 75a5 50; extra $6 00a6 75. Wheat quiet and weak; red $1 92@1 96; amber $1 97a1 98. Rye firm at 88@89c. Corn steady; yellow 88@89c. Oats dull; white 45a46c; black mixed 45a47c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 20c. Whisky dull; western iron 91c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red western $1 70a1 90; amber $1 90a 2 05. Corn—Mixed western dull at 60c. Oats quiet; western mixed 46a47c; white 49c. Rye quiet at 75a 80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Whisky 90@c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 3.—The grain market remains unchanged; nothing doing.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾ and 115.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1873—P. M.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE POMEROY BRIBERY.

Report of Investigating Committee.

York's Charge Not Sustained by Sufficient Proof--Some Things That Need Explanation.

Dissenting Views of Senator Thurman.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in the recent Senatorial election in Kansas, preferred against Senator Pomeroy by A. M. York and B. C. Simpson, made their report this afternoon through the Chairman, Senator Frelinghuysen.

The report first calls attention to the charges of Simpson, and after giving the testimony of several witnesses says a majority of the committee are of opinion that none of the charges preferred by Simpson, consisting of a number of alleged specific acts of bribery or attempt to bribe, have been sustained.

In considering the statement of Pomeroy that he gave York the $7,000 to take to Page to enable him to purchase the United States bonds to be deposited by Page in a National bank, the committee say that Pomeroy is entitled, to the same extent that other men are, to the presumption of innocence, and the question which they say is somewhat strengthened by the fact that his accusers have failed to establish their other charges of bribery against him in the same election.

After a further review of the testimony the committee say: There are several questions that arise in this transaction which have not been explained, among which are the following: Why did not Pomeroy deliver the money to Page himself when he called on Monday? He then had the money. Why did not Pomeroy give York the money he was to take to Page in the presence of some one who may have desired, in view of the coming election, to conciliate York by connecting his name as assisting his friend Page, by showing him that he was aiding him in establishing a bank in his town, and by repeating confidence in him, and even the suggestion of this improper motive is not a satisfactory answer to these questions. There are also some discrepancies between the statements of Pomeroy and Page, such as to whether it was in the morning or in the afternoon of Monday that Page last called on Pomeroy. Perhaps they are not other than such as would naturally occur in statement between them as witnesses.

The committee, some of whom were absent on other duty from time to time as the evidence was being taken, did not receive the printed testimony until the morning of the 28th ult., and have not had given the testimony such examination as in the press of business they have been able to do. It has been by no means as thorough as desirable. The committee, bearing in mind that the whole transaction is the result of a bribe to defeat Pomeroy, and remembering that the burden of proof is on the party making the accusation, have come to the conclusion that York has not sustained his charge by sufficient proof, contradicted as it is by the evidence of Page and Pomeroy, the testimony of the respective committee will present the evidence taken, with briefs of the respective counsel.

Signed by Senators Frelinghuysen, Buckingham and Alcorn.

The following are the views of Mr. Thurman: I cannot agree with the report of a majority of the committee. I think that the testimony proves a corrupt offer by Pomeroy to Senator Simpson, of the Kansas Legislature, to induce him to vote for Pomeroy. I also believe that the testimony convicts Pomeroy of having attempted to corrupt Senator York, of the Legislature, to vote for him. That Pomeroy deliberately entered the room to York is not denied. The only material issue between them is, for what purpose was the money given? York says it was a bribe for his vote. Pomeroy says it was handed to York to carry to one Page, whom Pomeroy had promised to assist in starting a National bank. In my judgment the statement of Pomeroy upon this subject are contradictory, are inconsistent with Page's and with statements he has made upon other circumstances attending a business transaction, and are so improbable, especially in view of the circumstances attending the interview, that reliance cannot be placed upon them. Perceiving no good result from an elaborate statement of the facts in this case, I shall not attempt to review the testimony and the reasons that bring me to these conclusions. I submit that the committee sought was as to what occurred in the room on Monday and Tuesday, when Pomeroy delivered the money to York. They were alone, and contradict each other. They say there is, to weigh evidence relating to York's purpose in going to Pomeroy's room, which is conflicting, but even if they view it at length, the evidence they review at length is not sufficient to discover from whence York derived his alleged assurance that he was to be paid $7,000 for that if was to be that night, and to be in a large sum, from any fact consistent with innocence. They say, also, as Page testified, that he had that afternoon told him that Pomeroy would probably give him a package of money to deposit in bank, and that he clearly understand this confidence that he was to receive money. That is to be true, Pomeroy is a villain. If York was acting on the information Page gave him, there is no evidence that he communicated it to his associates.

The committee point out what they deem another improbability in York's statement, namely, that in Pomeroy, on Monday night, agreed to give him $8,000 to aid him for his vote, under the stipulation that he might vote against him in the Senate on Tuesday, when his vote might be as desirable as on Wednesday, and that he was at liberty even to recede under his concession as to voting for him on Wednesday, and that on such understanding he paid him on Monday $2,000, and on Tuesday, after he had that day voted against him, $5,000 more; and Pomeroy did this while it appears in addition, beyond question, that he was either honorably refraining from all corrupt influences to promote his election, or that he was carefully on his guard against being entrapped in the use of money; and while it appears that York was attending the Republican caucus, acting as its secretary, and known by Pomeroy to be opposed to him.

In considering the statement of Pomeroy that he gave York the $7,000 to take to Page to enable him to purchase the United States bonds to be deposited by Page in a National bank, the committee say that Pomeroy is entitled, to the same extent that other men are, to the presumption of innocence, and the question which they say is somewhat strengthened by the fact that his accusers have failed to establish their other charges of bribery against him in the same election.

After a further review of the testimony the committee say: There are several questions that arise in this transaction which have not been explained, among which are the following: Why did not Pomeroy deliver the money to Page himself when he called on Monday? He then had the money. Why did not Pomeroy give York the money he was to take to Page in the presence of some one who may have desired, in view of the coming election, to conciliate York by connecting his name as assisting his friend Page, by showing him that he was aiding him in establishing a bank in his town, and by repeating confidence in him, and even the suggestion of this improper motive is not a satisfactory answer to these questions. There are also some discrepancies between the statements of Pomeroy and Page, such as to whether it was in the morning or in the afternoon of Monday that Page last called on Pomeroy. Perhaps they are not other than such as would naturally occur in statement between them as witnesses.

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